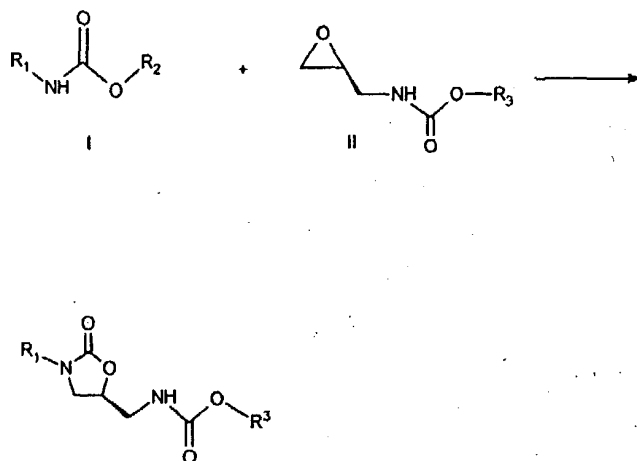
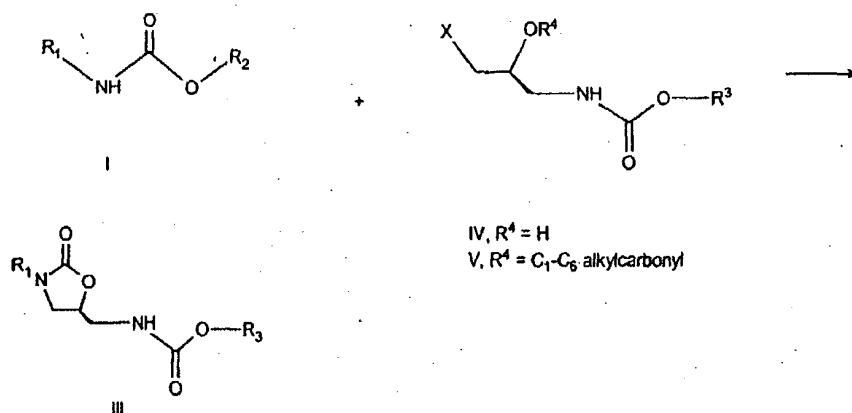


-- The present invention is directed to a method of synthesizing oxazolidinones and intermediate compounds used in the synthesis. As shown in Schemes 1, 2, and 3 below, one aspect of the present invention is to provide an

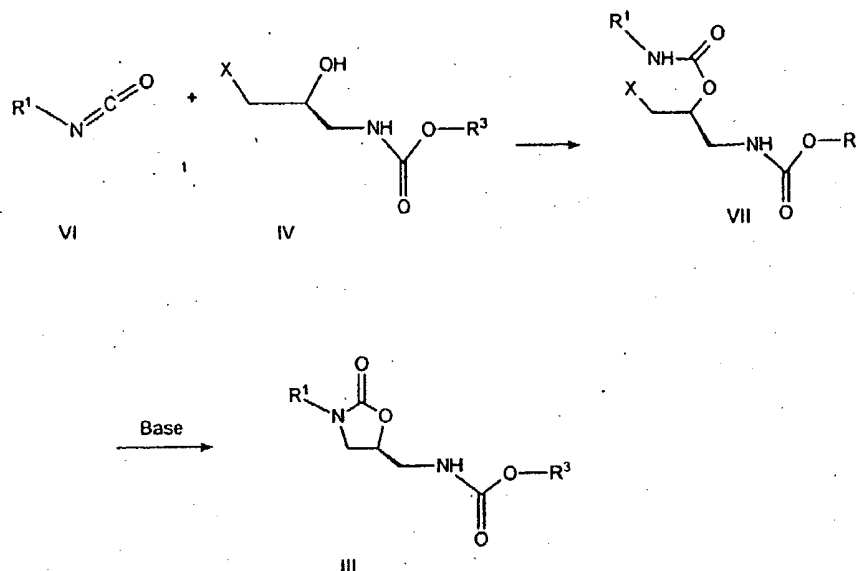
Scheme 1



Scheme 2



Scheme 3

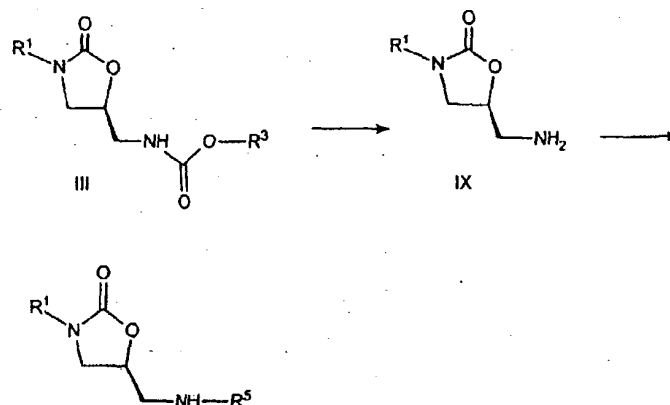


(S)-oxazolidinone alkylcarbamoyl intermediate of structural formula (III), an (S)-secondary alcohol of structural formula (IV), and an (S)-ester/protected alcohol of structural formula (V), or a salt or hydrate thereof or acceptable salts, hydrates, or pro-compounds thereof, wherein R¹ is optionally substituted aryl; R² is selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₂₀ alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, aryl optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₃ alkyl or halogen groups, allyl, 3-methylallyl, 3,3-dimethylallyl, vinyl, styrylmethyl, benzyl optionally substituted on the aryl with one or two Cl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, nitro, cyano, or trifluoromethyl groups, 9-fluorenylmethyl, trichloromethylmethyl, 2-trimethylsilylethyl, phenylethyl, 1-adamantyl, diphenylmethyl, 1,1-dimethylpropargyl, 2-furanylmethyl, isobornyl, and hydrogen; R³ is C₁-C₁₀ alkyl; R⁴ is H or C₁-C₅ alkylcarbonyl; and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

-- An additional aspect of the present invention, as shown in Scheme 7, is

Scheme 7



X, R⁵ = C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl or C₁-C₆ cycloalkylcarbonyl

XI, R⁵ = C₁-C₆ alkylthiocarbonyl or C₁-C₆ cycloalkylthiocarbonyl

to provide a process for the production of an (S)-3,5-disubstituted-oxazolidinone of the structural formula (X) and (XI) which comprises (a) contacting a carbamate of structural formula (I) with an (S)-protected alcohol of formula (V) in the presence of a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pK_a of greater than about 8 to provide an (S)-protected-oxazolidinone of the structural formula (III) (see Scheme 2), (b) contacting the reaction product of step (a) with aqueous acid to produce an (S)-oxazolidinone free amine of structural formula (IX), and (c) contacting the product of step (b) with a base, such as a tri(C₁-C₅ alkyl)amine, and an acylating or thioacylating agent selected from the group consisting of (i) an acid anhydride of the structural formula O(R⁵)₂, (ii) an activated acid of the structural formula R⁵X to provide (X) or (iii) a dithioester of the structural formula R⁵S(C=S)R⁵ to provide (XI), wherein R⁵ is C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆ alkylthiocarbonyl, or C₁-C₆ cycloalkylthiocarbonyl, and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

-- A further aspect of the present invention is to provide a one pot process for the production of an (S)-oxazolidinone of structural formula (X) and (XI) which comprises (a) contacting a carbamate of formula (I) with either an (S)-t-butylcarbonyl secondary alcohol of the structural formula (IV) or an (S)-t-butylcarbonyl epoxide of the structural formula (II), in

the presence of a lithium cation and a base whose conjugate acid has a pKa of greater than about 8, (b) contacting the product of step (a) with aqueous acid, and (c) contacting the reaction product of step (b) with a base, such as a tri(C₁-C₅ alkyl)amine, and an acylating or thioacylating agent selected from the group consisting of (i) an acid anhydride of the structural formula O(R⁵)₂, (ii) an activated acid of the structural formula R⁵X, or (iii) a dithioester of the structural formula R⁵S(C=S)R⁵, wherein R⁵ is C₁-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆ alkylthiocarbonyl, or C₁-C₆ cycloalkylthiocarbonyl, and X is halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

-- The term "alkylsulfonyloxy" is defined as R-SO₃-, where R is alkyl. --

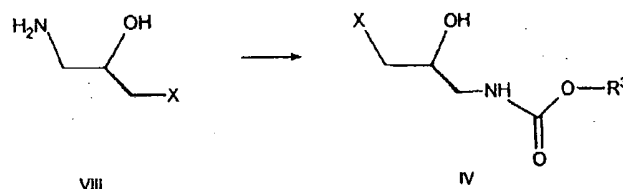
Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 17, with the following amended paragraph:

-- The term "arylsulfonyloxy" is defined as R-SO₃-, where R is aryl. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

-- The three carbon nitrogen containing fragments, i.e., (S)-secondary alcohol (IV), (S)-epoxide (II), and (S)-ester (V), can be produced by different routes, as illustrated in Schemes 4, 5, and 6. Scheme 4 illustrates a process of preparing a

Scheme 4

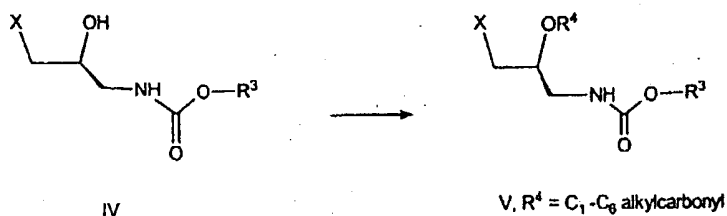


(S)-3-carbon amino alcohol (IV) from an (S)-amino alcohol (VIII) and a dialkyldicarbonate. For the (S)-amino alcohol (VIII), X can be halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy. A preferred X is Cl. The (S)-amino alcohols (VIII) are known to those skilled in the art or can readily be prepared from known compounds by methods disclosed in WO 99/24393 from commercially available S-epichlorohydrin. The (S)-amino alcohol can be isolated in crystalline form after recrystallization. The reaction of dialkyldicarbonate and the (S)-amino alcohol (VIII) is performed as set forth in Example 3. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

-- Scheme 5 illustrates a process for converting an (S)-carbamoyl alcohol

Scheme 5



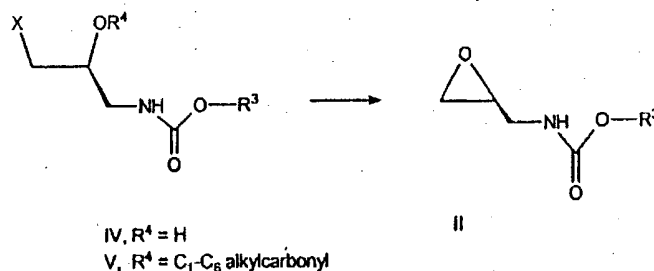
(IV) to a corresponding (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V). To convert an (S)-carbamoyl alcohol (IV) to a corresponding (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V), the (S)-carbamoyl alcohol (IV) is reacted with an appropriate acylating reagent, such as an acyl halide or acyl anhydride, under acylation reaction conditions well known to those skilled in the art. The (S)-secondary protected-alcohol can be isolated in crystalline form after recrystallization. For example, an (S)-carbamoyl alcohol (IV) can be transformed to a

corresponding (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V) by reaction with acetic anhydride in triethylamine, as is set forth in Example 4. For the (S)-3-carbon amino alcohol (IV), X can be halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy, or arylsulfonyloxy, and preferably is Cl. For the corresponding corresponding (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V), R^4 is C_1 - C_5 alkylcarbonyl and preferably is acetyl. It is preferred that the acylating reagent be selected from the group consisting of an acid anhydride of the formula $O(R^5)_2$, wherein R^5 is C_1 - C_6 alkylcarbonyl, or an activated acid of the formula $R^5 X$, wherein X can be halogen, alkylsulfonyloxy or arylsulfonyloxy and preferably is -Cl or -Br, and used in conjunction with base, preferably a tri(C_1 - C_5 alkyl)amine. It is more preferred that R^5 is acetyl and X is -Cl. Specifically, the more preferred acylating reagent is an acyl anhydride, and it is most preferred that the acyl anhydride is acetic anhydride. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 25, with the following amended paragraph:

-- Scheme 6 shows a process of preparing a (S)-epoxide (II) from either

Scheme 6



an (S)-3-carbon amino alcohol (IV) or an (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V). The (S)-epoxide (II) can be obtained by reaction of an (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V) with a base, such as potassium or lithium t-butoxide, in a solvent, such as methanol. The (S)-epoxide can be isolated in crystalline form after chromatography. An (S)-epoxide (II) can be produced from a corresponding (S)-secondary alcohol (IV) by reaction with lithium t-butoxide in methanol at 20°C, as is set forth in Example 5. For an (S)-secondary alcohol (IV) or (S)-secondary ester/protected alcohol (V), it is preferred that R^4 is acetyl. For either an